2018

Academic Vocab List 10

Hear the words for this Unit pronounced, defined, and used in sentences at **www.vocabularyworkshop.com**.

UNIT 10

Definitions

Note carefully the spelling, pronunciation, part(s) of speech, and definition(s) of each of the following words. Then write the word in the blank space(s) in the illustrative sentence(s) following. Finally, study the lists of synonyms and antonyms given at the end of each entry.

1. bellow
(bel′ ō)

(*v.*) to make a sound similar to that of a bull, roar; (*n.*) a loud, angry roar

The wounded buffalo began to _____ in pain.

The troop commander's _____ could be heard a mile away.

SYNONYMS: (*v.*) yell, bawl, holler; (*n.*) howl
ANTONYMS: (*v.*) whisper; (*n.*) murmur

2. beneficiary
(ben ə fish′ ē er ē)

(*n.*) one who benefits from something; a person who is left money or other property in a will or the like

The _____ of the dead man's will was the main suspect in the murder case.

SYNONYMS: recipient, heir

3. botch
(bäch)

(*v.*) to repair or patch poorly; make a mess of; (*n.*) a hopelessly bungled job

The unsupervised laborers proceeded to _____ the job badly.

SYNONYMS: (*v.*) foul up, bungle, mangle

4. clutter
(klət′ ər)

(*v.*) to fill or cover in a disorderly way; (*n.*) a state of disorder, mess

When we moved into our new house, we unloaded the truck and began to _____ up the dining room with boxes.

Attics are often filled with _____.

SYNONYMS: (*v.*) litter; (*n.*) confusion
ANTONYMS: (*n.*) order, tidiness, neatness

5. dilapidated
(də lap′ ə dā tid)

(*adj.*) falling apart or ruined, run-down

The old house had become so _____ that no one could live in it anymore.

SYNONYMS: in disrepair, deteriorated, gone to seed
ANTONYMS: shipshape, trim

6. dismantle
(dis man′ təl)

(*v.*) to take apart; to strip of something

After the final performance, all the actors worked with the stagehands to _____ the set.

SYNONYM: disassemble
ANTONYMS: put together, assemble, construct

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7. farce
(färs)

(*n.*) a play filled with ridiculous or absurd happenings; broad or far-fetched humor; a ridiculous sham

The humor in the play was so broad and the plot so ridiculous that the critic termed the play a _____.

SYNONYMS: buffoonery, mockery
ANTONYMS: tragedy, melodrama, tearjerker

8. futile
(fyüt′ əl)

(*adj.*) not successful, failing to have any result; useless; unimportant, frivolous

After several _____ attempts to save it, the captain ordered the ship abandoned.

SYNONYMS: fruitless, vain, ineffective
ANTONYMS: successful, effective

9. grueling
(grü′ liŋ)

(*adj.*) very tiring, calling for an extreme effort

After the _____ climb, two of the mountaineers collapsed, exhausted.

SYNONYMS: exhausting, punishing, taxing
ANTONYMS: easy, effortless

10. hospitable
(häs pit′ ə bəl)

(*adj.*) offering friendly or generous treatment to guests; open to anything new or strange

Known for their generosity to strangers, the local inhabitants offered a _____ welcome to our tour group.

SYNONYMS: gracious, cordial, courteous
ANTONYMS: unfriendly, cold, icy, chilly

11. lair
(lâr)

(*n.*) the home or den of a wild animal; any hideout

The police were making careful preparations to trap the smugglers in their _____.

SYNONYMS: nest, burrow, hideaway

12. lavish
(lav′ ish)

(*adj.*) overly generous, extravagant; abundant; (*v.*) to spend or give freely or without limit

The couple received _____ wedding gifts from their closest friends.

SYNONYMS: (*adj.*) excessive, profuse
ANTONYMS: (*adj.*) stingy, meager; (*v.*) begrudge, stint, deny

13. morbid
(môr′ bid)

(*adj.*) in an unhealthy mental state, extremely gloomy; caused by or related to disease, unwholesome

The police captain was afraid that the officer was taking a _____ interest in the crime.

SYNONYMS: depressed, unsound, "sick"
ANTONYMS: wholesome, healthy, cheerful, blithe

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14. notorious
(nō tôr′ ē əs)

(*adj.*) widely known because of bad conduct

Chicago had its share of _____ gangsters in the 1930s.

SYNONYMS: disgraceful, infamous, disreputable
ANTONYMS: unknown, obscure, respectable

15. pamper
(pam′ pər)

(*v.*) to allow too many privileges, be too generous and easygoing toward

If my aunt continues to _____ that child, he may grow into an irresponsible adult.

SYNONYMS: coddle, cater to, indulge
ANTONYMS: abuse, maltreat, mistreat, discipline

16. parasite
(par′ ə sīt)

(*n.*) an organism that lives in or on another organism; one who lives off another person

Uninvited, he hung around with the players so much that the team considered him a real _____.

SYNONYMS: sponger, freeloader, leech

17. shirk
(shərk)

(*v.*) to avoid or get out of doing work, neglect a duty; to sneak, slink

People who tend to _____ their responsibilities are not to be relied upon.

SYNONYMS: duck, sidestep
ANTONYMS: fulfill, perform, shoulder, take on

18. surplus
(sər′ pləs)

(*n.*) an amount beyond what is required, excess; (*adj.*) more than what is needed or expected

Dad was relieved to find that his business had a _____ at the end of the year.

The Army decided to sell its _____ goods to a group of manufacturers.

SYNONYMS: (*n.*) glut, surfeit, overage
ANTONYMS: (*n.*) shortage, lack, dearth, paucity

19. timidity
(tə mid′ ə tē)

(*n.*) the state of being easily frightened

The shy child's natural _____ had made her afraid to try out for the team.

SYNONYMS: fearfulness, faintheartedness
ANTONYMS: fearlessness, boldness, intrepidity

20. veto
(vē′ tō)

(*n.*) the power to forbid or prevent; (*v.*) to prohibit, reject

The President decided to _____ the bill presented to him by Congress.

SYNONYMS: (*v.*) turn down, nix, forbid
ANTONYMS: (*v.*) approve, endorse, ratify, confirm

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Completing the Sentence

From the words for this unit, choose the one that best completes each of the following sentences. Write the word in the space provided.

1. All the members of that family are such _____ people that we are always completely at ease whenever we visit them.
2. They gave me so _____ a helping of dinner that for the first time in my life I was unable to polish off the food on my plate.
3. As a child she was so _____ by her parents that she still seems to think that her wishes should be instantly granted.
4. The practice session was so _____ that we scarcely had the strength to get to the dressing room and take our showers.
5. It is a curious fact of nature that most _____ are unable to survive when they are separated from the organisms they feed on.
6. The _____ of food produced each year in the United States is desperately needed to feed hungry people all over the world.
7. The President can _____ a measure passed by a majority of Congress, but his _____ may be overridden.
8. It is hard to believe that a teenager so courageous and able on a camping trip can show so much _____ when invited to a dance.
9. Though the cabin was a little _____ when we bought it, we were able to spruce it up without going to a great deal of expense.
10. The animals in the zoo are kept in quarters that are designed to imitate their _____ in the wild state.
11. When he realized that he had been tricked by his opponent, he let out a _____ of rage that could be heard all over the gym.
12. Unfortunately, the brave lifeguard's valiant attempts to rescue the drowning swimmer proved _____.
13. He is such a _____ liar that no one takes anything he says seriously anymore.
14. Since the defendant was never given a chance to prove his innocence, his so-called "trial" was nothing more than a _____.
15. The inexperienced assistant _____ the business letter he was trying to compose and had to rewrite it.
16. Many people both here and abroad seem to have a _____ fascination with the tragic fate of the Russian royal family.
17. When I accepted the invitation to join them on the vessel, I didn't realize that I had agreed to help _____ the ship.

18. Ever since the new tax laws went into effect, there has been speculation as to who the real _____ of the changes will be.
19. Why must you _____ up your mind with so many trivial and useless scraps of information?
20. I know what it is that I have to do, and you may be certain that I will not _____ my duty.

Synonyms

*Choose the word from this unit that is **the same** or **most nearly the same** in meaning as the **boldface** word or expression in the given phrase. Write the word on the line provided.*

1. cautiously inspected the **ruined** old building _____
2. would **spend** time and money on her favorite hobby _____
3. took up acting to overcome their **fearfulness** _____
4. will **disassemble** the tent before leaving the campsite _____
5. may **bungle** the assignment if not careful _____
6. was reluctant to **coddle** the spoiled child any further _____
7. received a truly **gracious** welcome _____
8. cleaned up the **mess** in Dad's workroom _____
9. a meeting that turned into a **sham** _____
10. a **punishing** race to the finish line _____
11. stared at the **infamous** figures in the wax museum _____
12. suspected that the wolf had returned to its **den** _____
13. would inherit the estate as his father's **heir** _____
14. dwelt on the **gloomy** details of the story _____
15. would hang on like a **leech** _____

Antonyms

*Choose the word from this unit that is **most nearly opposite** in meaning to the **boldface** word or expression in the given phrase. Write the word on the line provided.*

16. planned to **endorse** the amendment _____
17. would **whisper** orders to his assistant _____
18. produced a **shortage** of wheat that year _____
19. a **successful** effort by any account _____
20. will **shoulder** each and every responsibility _____

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Vocabulary in Context

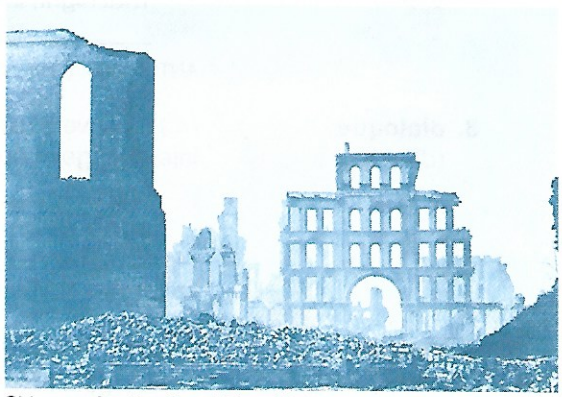
Read the following passage, in which some of the words you have studied in this unit appear in ***boldface*** *type. Then complete each statement given below the passage by circling the letter of the item that is* ***the same*** *or* ***almost the same*** *in meaning as the highlighted word.*

(Line)

The Great Chicago Fire

Chicago was a sprawling metropolis in 1871. Yet it was also a city ripe for disaster. First, Chicago was built almost entirely of wood. Wooden grain elevators, lumber mills, hotels, **dilapidated** houses and barns, bridges, and even streets, paved with pine blocks, were perfect sources of kindling. Second, Chicago also (5) made, stored, bought, and sold a **surplus** of inflammable goods. As a result, in the hot, dry summer of 1871, Chicagoans had a right to be concerned.

By early October, Chicago's crack firefighters were exhausted, having spent a **grueling** week extinguishing 24 fires. However, on the evening of October 8, (10) the firefighters' stamina would be tested again. It is rumored that at 8:30 in the evening, Mrs. O'Leary's cow kicked over a lantern in the barn, starting the Great Chicago Fire. In just (15) a few minutes the barn was ablaze. In an hour the entire block was burning. In the street the **bellow** of trapped cows could be heard, as building after building burned. The flames simply (20) could not be stopped; all efforts proved **futile**. By the following morning, much of Chicago lay in ashes.



Chicago after the Great Fire, 1871

The Great Chicago Fire was finally checked by rainfall and by the use of gunpowder. Yet the losses were staggering. In all, 300 deaths were reported. More (25) than 100,000 people were left homeless, and 17,500 buildings were demolished. But nothing could destroy the will of the people to rebuild the city.

Soon, the rebuilding began. Architects flocked to the city in droves, eager for the chance to build high into the sky. City planners also came. As a result, Chicago became the **beneficiary** of bold new ideas in construction, city planning, and (30) technology. In just a few years the city became the open-air gallery of skyscrapers, grand boulevards, and parks that it still is today.

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1. The meaning of **dilapidated** (line 3) is
a. messy c. confused
b. shipshape d. run-down

2. Surplus (line 5) most nearly means
a. lack c. surfeit
b. shortage d. dearth

3. Grueling (line 8) is best defined as
a. eating c. long
b. taxing d. fearful

4. Bellow (line 17) most nearly means
a. roar c. murmur
b. whisper d. cough

5. The meaning of **futile** (line 21) is
a. fruitless c. fruitful
b. difficult d. successful

6. Beneficiary (line 29) most nearly means
a. official c. target
b. recipient d. enemy

Word	Part of speech	Synonyms (same)	Antonyms (opposite)
1.			
2.			
3.			
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